XXVI.—*Descriptions of new Genera and Species of New-Zealand Coleoptera.*—Part I. By Francis P. Pascoe, F.L.S. &c.

[Plate V.]

Captain F. W. Hutton, Director of the Museum at Otago, and author of several valuable papers on the geology and natural history of New Zealand, has had the kindness to remit to me from time to time collections of insects of nearly all orders from that country. To his friends also, especially Mr. Travers and Captain T. Broun, I am indebted for several interesting novelties. Some of these gentlemen's discoveries have been anticipated, as far as publication is concerned, by other collectors, and have been described by Messrs. H. and F. Bates, Dr. Sharp*, and Mr. Wollaston, more especially the former gentleman, and our knowledge of New-Zealand entomology has been greatly increased; but doubtless much still remains to be done, inasmuch as insects in those islands are very scarce individually, and the species seem restricted to more than usually limited areas.

It is perhaps premature to generalize upon our present materials; but, so far as we have gone, the following is a summary of what I think may be said:—(1) That the insect-fauna is most nearly allied to that of Australia, if we exclude such "microtypal" forms as are common more or less to all temperate countries. Such well-marked genera as *Distypsidera*, *Promecoderus*, *Calonota*, *Cilibe*, *Rhadinosomus*, *Psepholax*, *Mitrastethus*, *Didymocantha*, *Phlyctænodes*, and others are common to both and are not known elsewhere; while genera found in Australia have in New Zealand comparatively numerous others closely allied. On the other hand, however, there is a singular absence, or only an exceedingly limited number, of large and characteristic Australian genera, and even of whole families having numerous exponents in Australia—as, for example, the Buprestidæ, with over 300 representatives in Australia, but only with one, and that very doubtful, in New Zealand; the Scarabæidæ, with 11 New-Zealand species (no *Cetoniinæ*) has about 450 in Australia; the great group of Phytophaga, abundant almost everywhere, and some of

* I take this opportunity to mention that Dr. Sharp's genus *Lawsonia* (Ent. Monthly Mag. x. p. 30) is identical with *Exillis* (*antè*, ser. 3, v. p. 43). Two species are described from New Zealand, both distinct from the type *E. longicornis* from Borneo. Unfortunately Dr. Sharp has given the same specific name to one of his species. Lacordaire wrongly refers *Exillis* to his "Anthribides vrais;" it is nearer *Tropideres*, but, from its reniform eyes, it is perhaps best placed near *Proscoporhinus*, as Dr. Sharp has suggested.

them great pests to the agriculturist, with more than 200 Australian species, has only three or four in New Zealand, and those belonging to three microtypal genera. Of the entomology of the numerous islands north and north-east of New Zealand we know very little, except that it includes some isolated forms. (2) That out of about, in round numbers, 180 genera of Coleoptera, about 50 are peculiar to New Zealand, and about 50 are either almost cosmopolitan or also found in middle Europe [mostly British]; the remainder have representatives in Australia, the Malayan archipelago, Japan, Madagascar, North and South America, Africa, &c., but not in Europe. In the other orders of insects European forms are mostly represented. No one genus, I believe, is peculiar to New Zealand, except amongst the Lepidoptera*. From these considerations, I think that the New-Zealand fauna (for insects at least) cannot be regarded as belonging to the primary Australian region, but that it is a secondary or "satellite" region, having too many endemic forms and too many representatives (out of all proportion to the rest) of widely distributed genera, and yet subsidiary to a certain extent to the Australian, inasmuch as it approaches it in a very marked manner in possessing several peculiar forms, as we have already stated†.

Some caution must be exercised in regard to introduced species. New Zealand, it has been observed, seems to have a slight hold on its animal and plant life; and, conversely, introduced species seem to do well. In that category I believe I may place the Australian *Cyttalia griseipila* (*antè*, xi. p. 195), or at least a form so closely allied that I hesitate to place it as a distinct species; it is found very commonly on a plant called the "Spaniard," whatever that may be. An *Onthophagus*, apparently identical with the Australian *O. fulvo-*

* Mr. Butler, in the recently completed 'Zoology of the Voyage of H.M.S. Erebus and Terror' [Janson], enumerates 318 species of Lepidoptera. A few genera, for the present at least, may be assumed to be peculiar.

† Mr. Murray, in his paper "On the Geographical Relations of the chief Coleopterous Faunæ" (Journ. Linn. Soc. xi. pp. 1 *et seqq.*), seeks to establish three great "stirpes" to which all the Coleoptera in the world are referable, viz.—i. the Indo-African; ii. the Brazilian; and iii. the "microtypal." To the first of these, *inter alia*, belongs the New-Guinea group, and to the last Australia and New Zealand, including also the temperate regions of the globe as well as tropical Peru. While I agree with Mr. Murray in regarding the beetle-fauna of New Guinea as totally different in character from that of Australia, I look upon the latter as being peculiarly distinct and isolated. If we knew any thing of the entomology of the southern part of New Guinea and more of the district of Cape York, the gap which now exists might be somewhat lessened.

lineatus, Bl., and an *Aphodius*, like *A. pusillus*, have also been received; but there could have been no pabulum for such insects formerly. Captain Hutton has likewise sent from Wellington numerous specimens of our *Otiorhynchus sulcatus*. I suspect, among others, a *Catops*, a *Scymnus*, a *Ptinus*, some wood-borers, &c.

The following is a list of species described in this Part :—

Byrrhidæ.

Morychus coruscans.
Liochoria, n. g.
—— Huttoni.

Tenebrionidæ.

Phycosecis, n. g.
—— discoidea.
—— atomaria*.
Actizeta, n. g.
—— ammobioides.
—— albata.
Syrphetodes, n. g.
—— marginatus.

Cerambycidæ.

Stenopotes, n. g.
—— pallidus.
Xuthodes, n. g.
—— punctipennis.
Xyloteles costatus.

Curculionidæ.

Tysius, n. g.
—— amplipennis.
Inophlœus, n. g.
—— Traversii.
—— inuus.
—— villaris.
—— rhesus.
—— vitiosus.
Phrynixus, n. g.
—— terreus.
Cecyropa, n. g.
—— tychioides.

Coccinellidæ.

Cranophorus venustus.

Morychus coruscans.

M. ellipticus, valde convexus, nitidissime æneus, antennis pedibusque pallide ferrugineis; capite leviter subconfertim punctato; prothorace elytrisque coriaceis, subtilissime punctatis; scutello transversim triangulari, impunctato; corpore infra ferrugineo, leviter punctato; femoribus tibiisque sparse hirsutis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Wellington.

Of this species I have seen only one specimen. It is very like the European *M. auratus*; but, *inter alia*, it is narrower, more minutely punctured, and the scutellum is transverse.

Liochoria.

Antennæ subelongatæ, articulis sex ultimis, ultimo excepto, perfoliatis, clavam angustatam formantibus. *Labrum* magnum, distinctum. *Palpi* maxillares articulo ultimo ovali. *Tibiæ* anticæ extus excavatæ.

* In a note *Phycosecis algarum* and *P. litoralis*, from Australia.

I have only a single specimen of the species described below; but, so far as I have been able to examine it, it seems to differ from *Morychus* in the six-jointed, very narrow club of the antennæ. It is apparently perfectly free from any villosity; but under a strong lens very short, erect, hair-like bristles are seen to exist.

Liochoria Huttoni.

L. elliptica, convexa, nigra, nitida, antennis pedibusque piceis; capite prothoraceque confertim subtiliter, elytris subtilissime, punctatis; scutello æquilateraliter triangulari; corpore infra femoribusque subtiliter punctatis, sparse hirsutis; tibiis extus integris, intus ciliatis. Long. $3\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Otago.

Phycosecis.

Caput transversum, deflectum. *Antennæ* longiusculæ, 11-articulatæ, articulo basali ampliato, secundo subelongato, tertio breviore, duobus ultimis conjunctim globosis, intermediis transversis. *Oculi* prominuli, liberi. *Palpi* maxillares articulo ultimo ovato. *Prothorax* antice productus, lateribus ciliatus, basi rotundatus. *Elytra* modice convexa, subrotundata. *Tibiæ* anticæ subtrigonatæ, apice inermes, omnes extus denticulato-ciliatæ; *tarsi* lineares, antici liberi, articulo ultimo majusculo.

In the rounded base of the prothorax, in contact only with the elytra in its middle portion, this genus agrees with *Hyocis*; but the globose two-jointed club of the antennæ, the last joint being very small, differentiates it from all the other genera of its subfamily. The genus contains four species, two only inhabiting New Zealand; the other two, from Australia, are described in the note. One of the species, and probably all, like many others of the Phaleriinæ, is found on the sea-shore under algæ.

Phycosecis discoidea. Pl. V. fig. 6.

P. breviter ovata, nigra, elytris vel totis pallide ochraceis vel nigris, sæpissime in medio plus minusve nigris, squamulis minutis albis rare adspersa; fronte longitudinaliter sulcata; antennis fuscis; prothorace sparse punctato, antice leviter granulato; elytris sat rude seriatim punctatis, singulis in medio seriebus irregulariter dispositis; corpore infra fusco, sparse punctulato; pedibus subsetulosis, femoribus tarsisque dilute fuscis, tibiis ochraceis. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Waikato.

A variable species in regard to the coloration of the elytra.

Phycosecis atomaria.

P. breviter ovata, nigra, squamulis albis sparse irrorata, antennis pedibusque piceis ; fronte minus sulcata; prothorace pone medium latiore, punctis sparsis singulis squama repletis ; elytris subrotundatis, haud seriatim punctatis, punctis singulis squamulam albam elongatam erectam gerentibus ; corpore infra pedibusque sparse albo-setosulis. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Great Barrier Island ; Kaikarua.

The silvery white, small, erect scales dotting the elytra will, *inter alia*, readily distinguish this species from the preceding*.

ACTIZETA.

Caput transversum, antice rotundatum. *Antennæ* validiusculæ, 11-articulatæ, articulis duobus basalibus ampliatis, æqualibus, tertio minore, cæteris ad octavum valde transversis, gradatim incrassatis, tribus ultimis clavam oblongam formantibus. *Oculi* liberi. *Palpi* maxillares articulo ultimo breviter subcylindrico. *Prothorax* transversus, convexus, lateribus haud ciliatus, basi rotundatus, antice late emarginatus. *Elytra* breviter obovata, prothorace vix latiora. *Tibiæ* anticæ dilatatæ, extus profunde emarginatæ, lobo elongato terminatæ, angulo interiore spinis duabus instructo ; *tarsi* lineares, antici liberi, intermedii et postici elongati.

There are two species of this genus : one, *A. ammobioides*,

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* *Phycosecis algarum.*

P. breviter ovata, supra pedibusque fulvo-testacea, squamulis minutissimis albidis dense tecta ; capite castaneo vel subcastaneo ; antennis pallide ferrugineis ; prothorace subtransverso, marginibus lateralibus longe albo-ciliatis ; elytris subrotundatis, punctis numerosis, singulis squama pallida repletis, sat confertim impressis ; corpore infra pedibusque subtiliter sparse setosulis ; tarsis articulo ultimo apice nigro. Long. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Melbourne.

Under a high power of the microscope the exceedingly minute scales are seen to radiate from a common base ; the patches thus formed appear under an ordinary lens to look like simple scales closely imbricated.

Phycosecis litoralis.

P. ovata, fusca, supra squamulis minutissimis albis sat dense tecta ; antennis, marginibus elytrorum pedibusque ochraceis, albo-setosulis, femoribus aliquando nigris ; corpore infra dense albo-squamoso. Long. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab. King George's Sound.

In this species the punctures are filled with very minute scales, and probably in a fresh state the intervals between the punctures are also covered with scales ; beneath the scales appear to be massed together in profusion.

the type, is like *Ammobius rufus* and is about the same size, apparently scaleless; but I suspect when perfectly fresh it is otherwise: the second species, *A. albata* is a pretty little insect clothed with close-set white scales having a somewhat varnished gloss, but generally marked with a few dark more or less indistinct spots. All the tibiæ are armed at the interior angle of the apex with two long spines.

Actizeta ammobioides.

A. ovalis, castaneo-fusca, subtilissime crebre punctulata; antennis ferrugineis, clava articulis bene determinatis; prothorace transverso, basi in medio canaliculata et bifoveata; elytris striato-punctatis, striis secundo tertioque subflexuosis, interstitiis parum convexis; corpore infra sparse punctato; pedibus colore dilutiore; tibiis setulosis. Long. $1\frac{1}{3}$–$1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Great Barrier Island.

Actizeta albata. Pl. V. fig. 5.

A. ovata, nigra, squamis albis, aliquando maculatim nigrescentibus, dense tecta; antennis brevioribus; clava articulis arcte contiguis; capite prothoraceque rarissime punctatis, hoc fortiter transverso, basi in medio impressa; elytris striatis, striis subflexuosis, interstitiis rarissime uniseriatim punctulatis; corpore infra pedibusque ferrugineis, squamis albis adspersis. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$–$1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Waikato.

In most specimens there is a dark round blotch on the middle of each elytron, and vestiges of two or three smaller spots on the prothorax.

SYRPHETODES.

Caput depressum; *clypeus* apice truncatus; *labrum* productum; *palpi* maxillares elongati, labiales brevissimi; *mentum* transversum; *oculi* rotundati. *Antennæ* tenues, articulis tribus ultimis clavam formantibus. *Prothorax* transversus, basi angustatus, apice profunde emarginatus. *Elytra* convexa, subcordata; *epipleuræ* latæ, integræ. *Pedes* tenuati; *tibiæ* cylindricæ, apice breviter bispinosæ. *Coxæ* posticæ subapproximatæ.

The head is slightly concave between the antennæ; the latter are nearly free at the base, owing to the small size of the antennary orbits; for the same reason the eyes preserve their rounded outline. The clypeus is rather narrowed anteriorly, and shows no trace of any line of separation from the front. The tarsi are filiform, and the claw-joint is nearly as long as the rest together, especially of the anterior pair. *Opatrum tuberculicostatum*, White, the type of a new genus,

differs from *Syrphetodes* in the antennæ not being clavate, the eye partly divided by the antennary orbit, and by the non-approximation of the posterior coxæ; both genera agree with the "Phylacides" of Lacordaire in having the epipleuræ of the elytra entire behind. The exact habitat is unknown; my specimens I owe to the kindness of Major Parry.

Syrphetodes marginatus. Pl. V. fig. 10.

S. ovalis, fuscescens, squamis silaceis sat dense tectus; antennis articulo tertio quam secundo duplo longiore; clava tomentosa; prothorace inæquato, apice bifido, angulis anticis acute productis, lateribus explanatis; scutello valde transverso, fusco; elytris prothorace latioribus, punctis parvis in seriebus irregularibus impressis, dorso tuberculis plurimis instructis, marginibus explanatis, transversim sulcato-punctatis; pedibus albido variatim maculatis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. —— ?

STENOPOTES.

Caput elongatum, antice protensum, quadratum. *Oculi* reniformes, obliqui, grosse granulati. *Antennæ* corpore longiores, articulo basali elongato. *Prothorax* capite angustior, latitudine sesquilongior, lateribus inermis. *Elytra* elongata, subparallela, leviter costulata, epipleuris distinctis. *Pedes* tenuati; *femora* fusiformia; *tibiæ* rectæ. *Coxæ* anticæ subcontiguæ.

The strongly faceted eyes in this genus are an exceptional character in this and in a few others of the forty-eight "groupes" into which Lacordaire has divided his "Section B" of the Cerambycidæ. In other respects *Stenopotes* differs, in the form of the prothorax, in the presence of epipleuræ to the elytra, &c., from both *Rhagiomorpha* and *Tritocosmia*, the other two genera of the "groupe." These he differentiates by the one having a tuft of hairs on the third joint of the antennæ, which the other has not. At best this is a doubtful character; one objection to it is, that the tuft very often, apparently, belongs to the insect only in its earlier life*. *Rhagiomorpha* is at present confined to one species—*lepturoides*, Boisd. My *R. exilis*, from its prothorax slightly

* In the case of *Tritocosmia Digglesii* (Tr. Ent. Soc. ser. 2, v. p. 58), one of my specimens has the tuft reduced to a small patch at one point of the apex of the joint; this is what I alluded to in saying that the tuft was "deciduous," an expression which M. Lacordaire has taken to mean a denial of its existence. In the same note (Gen. viii. p. 408) he quotes me as giving "Nouvelle Bretagne" (from which island I have never seen an insect), instead of New South Wales, as the habitat of *T. rubea*. The antennæ of *T. paradoxa* are remarkable, but do not, in the absence of other characters, justify its generic separation as Lacordaire suggests.

protuberant but not spined at the side, will probably form the type of a new genus. *Stenoderus concolor*, M'Leay (King's Voyage, ii. 452), with which Lacordaire identifies *R. lepturoides*, is a true *Stenoderus*.

Stenopotes pallidus. Pl. V. fig. 7.

S. elongatus, fulvescens, vix nitidus, capite prothoraceque saturatioribus, illo in medio canaliculato; rostro longitudine paulo latiore, planato-marginato; antennis leviter piloso-fimbriatis, articulo tertio quam sequentibus multo breviore; prothorace latitudine sesquilongiore, postice gradatim latiore, pone apicem parum incurvato, supra lineis duabus pilosis notato; scutello subrotundato; elytris prothorace quintuplo longioribus, supra planatis, singulis costulis duabus longitudinalibus instructis; infra pedibusque pube tenuissime indutis. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Waikato.

XUTHODES.

Caput breve, inter oculos sulcatum. *Oculi* magni, supra distantes. *Antennæ* corpore longiores, tenuiter ciliatæ, articulo basali obconico, tertio fere æquali, quarto paulo breviore, quinto ad undecimum longioribus. *Prothorax* antice late truncatus, utrinque bituberculatus, tuberculo anteriore apicali, altero mediano, disco inæquali. *Elytra* oblonga, parallela. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* fusiformia. *Prosternum* angustum, arcuatum.

In habit and colour the only representative of this genus is like the Chilian *Phymatioderus bizonatus*; but its characters ally it with *Grammicosum* and *Hesperophanes*, from both of which it differs in the prothorax and antennæ.

Xuthodes punctipennis. Pl. V. fig. 9.

X. capite prothoraceque fulvis, opacis; elytris nitide flavescentibus, nigro-punctatis, punctis apicem versus minutis, pone medium fascia angusta fusca ornatis; antennis, pedibus abdomineque luteis; prothorace impunctato, disco 5-tuberculato. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Pitt's Island.

Xyloteles costatus. Pl. V. fig. 8.

X. elongatus, fusco-metallicus, antennis pedibusque castaneis, subtilissime tomentosis; illis articulis basi plerumque pallidioribus; capite prothoraceque lævigatis, hoc in medio tenuiter corrugato; scutello semicirculari, griseo-pubescenti; elytris oblongo-obovatis, apicibus rotundatis, singulis fortiter quinquecostatis, costis duabus exterioribus basi conjunctis, interstitiis sparsim

impresso-punctatis; corpore infra subtiliter punctulato; abdomine segmentis quatuor basalibus utrinque macula grisea pilosa notatis. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$–9 lin.

Hab. Pitt's Island.

What, from its narrower abdomen, I take to be the male, has shorter elytra less drawn out at the apex than the female; the antennæ are about the same length—a little shorter than the body in both. This fine species, which at first sight might be taken to be generically distinct from *Xyloteles*, was, like the last, found by Mr. Travers in Pitt's Island, one of the Chatham group.

Tysius.

Caput elongatum; *rostrum* mediocre, subangulatum; *scrobes* subterminales, obliquæ, infra oculos currentes. *Scapus* tenuatus, gradatim incrassatus, ad marginem posticum oculi attingens; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulo basali elongato, ampliato, secundo breviter obconico, cæteris transversis; *clava* distincta, longe elliptica. *Oculi* subrotundati, grosse granulati, a prothorace distantes. *Prothorax* parvus, subcylindricus, antice paulo productus. *Scutellum* triangulare. *Elytra* ampliata, oblongo-cordata, humeris rotundatis. *Femora* antica et intermedia modice incrassata, illa mutica, postica valida, infra fortiter dentata; *tibiæ* subflexuosæ, apice inermes; *tarsi* mediocres, articulo tertio late bilobo. *Metasternum* modice elongatum. *Processus* intercoxalis latus, truncatus. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis; *sutura* prima in medio arcuata.

The only species of this genus is ferruginous in colour, with deciduous greyish scales, but always more scattered at the sides, which, to the naked eye present the appearance of being marked with a large brownish patch. I obtained my original specimen from an old collection in the possession of Mr. Stevens; but I have since received it from Capt. Broun, who finds it plentifully at Tairoa, near Auckland.

Eugnomus, Schönh., with an undescribed New-Zealand insect for its type, is unknown to me, but is apparently differentiated from the present genus in several particulars, *i. e.* in the eyes, antennæ, prothorax, elytra, &c.

Tysius amplipennis. Pl. V. fig. 1.

T. ferrugineus, squamulis grisescentibus inæqualiter vestitus, supra setulis paucis adspersus; capite confertim punctato, super oculos tuberculis duobus munito; rostro capite parum longiore; prothorace longitudine latitudini fere æquali, pone apicem fortiter constricto; elytris basi prothorace duplo latioribus, pone basin oblique excavatis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis latis, vix convexis,

tertio quintoque interrupte elevatis, quarto quintoque versus apicem callosis; corpore infra sparse punctato. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Tairoa.

INOPHLŒUS.

Rostrum modice elongatum, robustum, apicem versus gradatim incrassatum, supra tricarinatum, plaga triangulari munitum; *scrobes* terminales, arcuatæ, ad latera rostri cito desinentes. *Scapus* pone oculum superans; *funiculus* articulo basali elongato, cæteris obconicis vel pyriformibus; *clava* distincta. *Oculi* infra angulares, subfortiter granulati. *Prothorax* basi angustior, lobis ocularibus munitus. *Elytra* dorso planata vel subdepressa, apicem versus declivia. *Femora* in medio crassiora; *tibiæ* anticæ flexuosæ, intus haud dentatæ, reliquæ rectæ, posticæ corbellis subapertis; *tarsi* normales. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis.

The Chilian genus *Cylindrorhinus* is not capable of being strictly defined as it stands at present; but taking Lacordaire's characters, the more determinate seems to be the close connexion of the club to the funicle; in the genus before us the club is well limited. If, however, we had been dealing with Chilian instead of New-Zealand insects I should have had little hesitation in placing, provisionally at least, the species described below with *Cylindrorhinus*, except that the latter is without any vestige of scales.

Inophlœus Traversii. Pl. V. fig. 4.

I. fuscus, obscure griseo-squamosus, rostro prothorace paulo breviore, carina intermedia sat acute elevata; antennis piceis; funiculi articulo secundo quam primo paulo breviore; clava elongato-elliptica, griseo-tomentosa; prothorace parum longiore quam latiore, supra inæquali, subtilissime punctato, lobis ocularibus prominulis; scutello minuto, vix conspicuo; elytris postice gradatim latioribus, supra valde planatis, inæqualiter striato-punctatis, punctis nonnullis areolatis, humeris obliquis, singulis elytris utrinque angulatis, postice dentato-productis, apicibus acutis, parte declivi in medio paulo producta; pedibus sparse squamosis; tibiis sat elongatis. Long. 5–6 lin.

Hab. Chatham Islands.

This species is remarkable for the perfectly flat disk of the elytra, the sides bent suddenly down forming a sharp angle with the disk. It is from Pitt's Island, one of the Chatham group, where it was found by Mr. Travers.

Inophlœus inuus.

I. nigrescens, subtiliter squamosus, squamulisque piliformibus albis adspersus; rostro prothorace vix breviore, carina intermedia basi

magis elevata; antennis piceis; funiculi articulo secundo quam primo breviore; clava elongato-elliptica, tomentosa; prothorace paulo latiore quam longiore, punctis flexuosis leviter impresso; scutello parvo, distincto; elytris sat anguste obovatis, supra paulo convexis, seriatim fortiter punctatis, interstitiis alternis paulo elevatis, tertio a sutura postice dentato-producto, parte declivi in medio modice convexa, apicibus paulo elongatis; tibiis sat elongatis. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Queenstown.

The punctures on the prothorax are so modified as to give the impression of a granulated surface rather than of punctuation. Nearly all the characters of this species are diagnostic.

Inophlœus villaris.

I. fuscus, griseo-squamosus; rostro prothorace multo breviore, apice sat subito deflecto; antennis brevioribus, funiculo articulis duobus basalibus æqualibus; prothorace fere in medio latiore, supra inæquali, vage foveatim impresso; scutello inviso; elytris pone humeros latioribus, supra subplanatis, striato-punctatis, postice minus angulatis, apicibus acuminatis, vix productis; corpore infra pedibusque squamis elongatis aspersis; tibiis minus elongatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Christchurch.

Has a somewhat different outline from that of *I. Traversii*, but is perhaps more nearly allied to it than the preceding.

Inophlœus rhesus.

I. ovatus, fuscus, leviter griseo-squamosus, supra setulis adspersus; rostro prothorace breviore; antennis ferrugineis; funiculo articulis secundo, tertio, quarto subæqualibus, modice elongatis; clava minus elongata; prothorace rugoso, ante medium latiore; scutello parvo; elytris subcordatis, dorso ad suturam postice dentato-productis, versus apicem verticaliter declivibus, seriatim foveatis, singulis costis tribus munitis; tibiis minus elongatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Lake Guyon.

Allied to the preceding; but, *inter alia*, there is a small but very distinct scutellum.

Inophlœus vitiosus.

I. subangustus, niger, nitidus, squamis concoloribus adspersus; rostro prothorace fere duplo breviore, apice squamositate grisea tecto, costis lateralibus obsoletis; antennis piceis; funiculi articulo secundo quam primo longiore; prothorace æquato, latitudine longiore, ante medium latiore; scutello minuto; elytris elongato-

cordatis, basi depressis, postice singulis in mare acute productis, apicem versus ad suturam carinato-elevatis, supra striato-punctatis, punctis sat remotis, bene determinatis; tibiis posticis paulo flexuosis. Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Lake Guyon.

A somewhat aberrant species. A specimen, apparently the female, has the elytra less produced and the apex more rounded.

Phrynixus.

Rostrum mediocre, arcuatum, basi angustius; *scrobes* medianæ, foveiformes. *Oculi* parvi, ovales, grosse granulati, a prothorace distantes. *Scapus* antennarum clavatus; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, articulis a secundo sensim crassioribus; *clava* distincta. *Prothorax* suboblongus, irregularis, lobis ocularibus obsoletis. *Scutellum* nullum. *Elytra* brevia, ovata, angulis anticis porrectis. *Pedes* breviusculi; *femora* in medio incrassata; *tibiæ* subflexuosæ, apice mucronatæ; *tarsi* articulis tribus basalibus transversis, penultimo integro, supra excavato, ultimo valido. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus connatis, ampliatis.

On the whole this genus may be considered as being most nearly allied to the European *Dichotrachelus*; but in four species of that genus, which I have examined, I do not find the penultimate tarsal joint entire, as stated by Lacordaire, but more or less bilobed. The foveiform scrobes and small eyes away from the prothorax are the most essential diagnostic characters of *Phrynixus*. My specimen is from an old collection, and was purchased from Mr. Stevens.

Phrynixus terreus. Pl. V. fig. 2.

P. ovatus, fuscus, supra squamositate dilutiore vestitus; rostro prothorace paulo breviore; funiculi articulo basali longiusculo, secundo breviore, quinque sequentibus transversis, ultimo crasso, obconico; clava brevi, obsolete articulata; prothorace supra sulcatim tuberculato; elytris irregularibus, seriatim punctatis, punctis approximatis, tuberculis plurimis conicis instructis; pedibus rude squamosis. Long. $2\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. ——?

Cecyropa.

Rostrum breve, validum; *scrobes* subterminales, postice dilatatæ, longe ante oculos desinentes; *scapus* elongatus, gradatim incrassatus, pone oculum superans; *funiculus* breviusculus, 7-articulatus, articulo basali crassiore, secundo breviore, cæteris transversis; *clava* distincta. *Oculi* ovati, grosse granulati, prothoraci contigui. *Prothorax* ampliatus, paulo convexus, utrinque rotundatus, basi truncatus; lobis ocularibus fere obsoletis, fimbriatis.

Scutellum invisum. *Elytra* cordiformia, prothorace latiora, humeris obliquis. *Femora* crassa; *tibiæ* versus apicem valde ampliatæ, posticæ corbellis cavernosis; *tarsi* articulis duobus basalibus triangularibus, secundo minore, tertio late bilobo; ultimo mediocre; *unguiculis* liberis; *coxæ* anticæ haud contiguæ. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus amplis, sutura prima arcuata.

It is not without hesitation that I place this genus with the *Rhyparosominæ*, the cavernous corbels of the posterior tibiæ being exceptional. It has, however, some analogy at least to *Dysostines* on account of its large prothorax and the non-contiguity of the anterior coxæ. At any rate there is no other place for it in "Section A" of the "Phanérognathes symmérides" of Lacordaire, to which the genus belongs. Of my two specimens one has a few patches of dark-coloured scales on the middle of the elytra; in the other the dark predominates, the white forming dispersed spots on the upper surface.

Cecyropa tychioides. Pl. V. fig. 3.

C. sat late ovalis, fusca, squamulis griseo-albidis adpressis, supra plus minusve fuscis interjectis, omnino dense tecta; rostro antennisque squamulosis, his ferrugineis setulis adspersis; prothorace ante medium latiore, utrinque valde rotundato, apice quam basi duplo angustiore; elytris seriatim punctatis, punctis approximatis, juxta apicem sat subito deflexis; pedibus parce setulosis. Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Pitt's Island; Wellington.

Cranophorus venustus.

C. elliptico-ovatus, modice convexus, villosus, niger, supra sat confertim punctulatus; prothorace utrinque late flavo-marginato; elytris singulis margine externo maculisque duabus magnis flavis. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Waikato.

Cranophorus, Muls., is easily recognized by the prolongation of the anterior part of the prothorax completely covering the head (not emarginate as in the generality of the Coccinellidæ). Two species only from the Cape were known hitherto. I have but a single specimen of the species before me; but a minuter examination might show structural peculiarities requiring its generic separation from the Cape species, which have certainly a somewhat different aspect. Only four members of the family are known from New Zealand, viz. *Coccinella Tasmanii*, *C. concinna*, *Lais antipodum*, and the above; Capt. Broun has sent two or three species of *Scymnus*, not yet determined, and possibly introduced.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

Fig. 1. *Tysius amplipennis*; 1 *a*, head.
Fig. 2. *Phrynixus terreus*; 2 *a*, head (the eye is much too small).
Fig. 3. *Cecyropa tychioides.*
Fig. 4. *Inophlœus Traversii.*
Fig. 5. *Actizeta albata.*
Fig. 6. *Phycosecis discoidea*; 6 *a*, antenna; 6 *b*, fore tibia and tarsus; 6 *c*, maxilla with its palpus; 6 *d*, mentum with the lower lip and its palpi.
Fig. 7. *Stenopotes pallidus.*
Fig. 8. *Xyloteles costatus.*
Fig. 9. *Xuthodes punctipennis.*
Fig. 10. *Syrphetodes marginatus.*
Fig. 11. Right fore tibia and tarsus of *Actizeta albata* (the artist has placed it in a position to represent the left). 11 *a*, antenna; but the basal joint has been unaccountably omitted.
Fig. 12. Head of *Cyttalia griseipila.*

XXVII.—*On a new Sponge of the Genus* Luffaria, *from Yucatan, in the Liverpool Free Museum.* By Thomas Higgin, of Huyton.

[Plate VI.]

A remarkably fine specimen of one of the trumpet-shaped sponges has recently been presented to the Liverpool Free Museum by Staff-Surgeon-Major Samuel Archer, stationed at Belize, in the name of Dr. Barry, Staff-Surgeon at Corosal, who obtained it from Ambergris Island, off the coast of Yucatan, Gulf of Honduras; and, thanks to the care and trouble taken by these gentlemen in preserving it and transmitting it to this country, it has arrived in an almost perfect state. From its great size and its resemblance to a speaking-trumpet, Mr. Archer has called it "Neptune's Trumpet."

It is an undescribed species of the group of sponges to which MM. Duchassaing de Fonbressin and Michelotti, in their memoir on the sponges of the Caribbean Sea, gave the generic name *Luffaria*, from the gourd *Luffa*, or "vegetable sponge" as it has been called, in common use in the West Indies and elsewhere*. This term (*Luffaria*) was accepted

* The fruit of this Cucurbitaceous plant, when denuded of its soft fleshy parts, is found to have a skeleton consisting of a thickly anastomosed mass of fibres made up of thin-walled cells, which quickly takes up water, and is therefore suitable for washing-purposes. It has lately been introduced into this country as an article of commerce, and is sold in the druggists' shops, cut open down the side and spread out flat, as a flesh-brush for use in the bath.